



The Chinese Journal

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號九十月十年八十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

日五十月九年子戊

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORGE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & HENDERSON & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADEPHI PHINCE & Co., 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The APOTHECARY'S CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore.

CHINA.—C. HEINZEN & Co., Mandarins.

CHINA—Macao, F. A. de CHUZ, Shatto, Quek & Co., Amoy, N. MOALLE, Pethor & Hinde & Co., Shanghai.

LANCE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yeh-shan, Lanz, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

OLD OR BROKEN NOTES will be EXCHANGED FOR NEW ONES on application at the Offices of the Corporation.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 30, 1888. 1445

ROWLANDS'

KALYDOR

coats and robes

refresh the face and hands of all exposed

to the sun, rain, &c., and provide a beautiful

and delicate complexion.

ODONTO: whitens the teeth, pre-

vents decay, &c.

MACASSAR OIL preserves

the skin, hair, &c., and also

Art Chemists for their articles, etc.

30, Hatton Garden, London.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 5% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

Court of Directors.

Chairman—Hon. JOHN DELL-IRVING.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

O. D. BOTTERSBY, Esq.

W. G. BROWN, Esq.

H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.

L. P. FISCHER, Esq.

N. A. SIESS, Esq.

J. F. HOLLOWAY, Esq.

E. A. SOLON, Esq.

Hon. B. LATTON.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, Ewen CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Local BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Details granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 4, 1888. 363

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Voyageur's CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RONTE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES, ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English Silver & ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, Christofle & Co.'s Electro-Plated Ware, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY

in great variety.

DIAMONDS & AND —

DIAMOND JEWELLERY, A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at moderate prices. 742

SHANGHAI, 21st Sept., 1888.

FROM the First November next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to SUPPLY BRAUN, LARD, Bladder, Fresh and Pickled ENGLISH PORK SAUSAGES, &c.

Also—

BUFFET in Joints and Corned, Black PUDDINGS, PORK and GAMES PIES.

S. R. GALE.

1654

Business Notices.

CHRISTMAS, 1888!!

Christmas Parcels for Friends at Home, should be posted by Mail, leaving here November 7th, and Christmas Cards and Letters on November 21st.

SEAN CRAWFORD & CO.

COLLECTION OF

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR CARDS

has now arrived, and includes some of the most Artistic productions of the year.

PRANG'S beautifully painted SATIN CARDS, made up in many novel ways, forming a variety of pretty WALL & TABLE PICTURES; these CARDS are genuine works of art, and for artistic treatment and beauty of design cannot be rivalled.

NEW FLORAL, ELF SERIES, RED INK SERIES, RAPHAEL TUCK'S NEW PRIZE DESIGNS AND OTHERS.

THE NEW GEM PORCELAIN PANELS, hand painted.

Also, A Lot of inexpensive COMIC CARDS suitable for CHILDREN.

EACH CARD is SUPPLIED WITH SUITABLE WRAPPER AND ENVELOPE.

Christmas Orders are now being taken for L. C. & Co.'s CELEBRATED TEA, 'THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE.'

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. 1747

NOTICE.

BON MARCHÉ,

NEXT DOOR TO 'STAG HOTEL.'

SELLING OFF

(ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSING),

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, October 18, 1888. 1758

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(+) 37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

DRAPERS, MILLINERS, OUTFITTERS, TAILORS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS, UPHOLSTERERS,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

IRONMONGERS, BREWERS,

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Stationers, Auctioneers, &c., &c.

37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,

AND AT NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Hongkong, October 13, 1888. 1728

NOTICE.

JETYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have This Day been

appointed SOLE AGENTS for the

Sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS,

and are prepared to supply quantities to suit

Purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra

special terms for Shipping and large orders.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, October 1, 1888. 1662

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary General MEET-

ING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held

at the OFFICE of the Undersigned at 12

o'clock (noon) on SATURDAY, the 27th

October instant.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th

Instant, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents,

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, October 8, 1888. 1699

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL

TEAMWAYS COMPANY,

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

The CARS RUN as follows between St.

John's Place and Victoria Gap:—

5 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 p.m. half hour.

4 to 8 p.m. quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM at 4 to 11 a.m.

12 to 2 p.m. past one every quarter of an hour, and from

Intimations.

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly AYNSWORTH APPRENTICE AND LATE
TRULY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

At the urgent request of his European
and American patients and friends,
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Rogers.

No. 2, DUDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.
Solo Address.

2, DUDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1888.

68

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
PROGRAMME OF THE SIXTH RIFLE
MEETING
TO BE
HELD AT KOWLOON,
ON
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9th.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1888.
AGGREGATE VALUE OF PRIZES.

Competitions open to All-comers.

1. ALL-COMERS.—1st Stage, distance 200 yards. 2nd Stage, distance 300 yards. 3rd Stage, distance 400 yards. Unlimited entries, but competitors not allowed to take more than one prize at each distance. 20 prizes, presented by the Association; aggregate value \$125.00.

2. ANY RIFLE.—Distance, 800 yards. No. of shots, ten. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

3. ASSOCIATION.—FOR ANY RIFLE.—Distance, 900 yards. No. of shots, ten. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

4. CADET'S PRIZE.—Presented—Open to pupils of Hongkong Public schools under 16 years of age. Rifle, Rock Rifle under 40 Cal. Distance, about 150 yards. No. of Rounds, 7 and one sighting shot. Four prizes.

Competitions open to Members.

5. PRESIDENT'S.—Distance, 300 yards. No. of shots, seven. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

6. QUEEN'S 1st STAGE.—Distance, 200 yards and 600 yards. No. of shots, seven in each. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

7. QUEEN'S 2nd STAGE.—Distance, 500 yards and 600 yards. No. of shots, ten at 500 yards, fifteen at 600 yards. Two prizes.

8. QUEEN'S 3rd STAGE.—Distance, 800 yards and 900 yards. No. of shots, ten at each. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

9. LADIES'.—Open to Lady Members or their nominees. Distance, 300 yards. No. of shots, seven. Entrance fee, none. Five prizes.

Aggregates open to All-comers.

10. WELFARE AGGREGATE.—Restricted to efficient Volunteers, whose respective scores in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

11. CIVIL SERVICE AGGREGATE.—Restricted to members of the Civil Service, whose respective scores in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

12. POLICE AGGREGATE.—Restricted to the members of the Police Force whose respective scores in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Four prizes.

13. ALL-COMERS AGGREGATE.—For competitors whose respective scores in the two stages in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

14. LONG RANGE AGGREGATES.—For competitors whose respective scores in the 'Any Rifle' and 'Association' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

Aggregates open to Members.

15. FAREWELL CUP.—Silver cup presented by the Civilian Members of the Hongkong Rifle Association. Open to the Officers of the 88th Regt., and to be won by the highest aggregate score made in the 1st Stage Queen's Cup, entrance fee, none.

16. NUNSTON AGGREGATE.—Restricted to competitors who have never won a First or Second prize at any previous prize meeting in Hongkong, and whose respective scores at 200 and 300 yards in the Queen's 1st Stage make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

17. HANDICAP AGGREGATE.—For competitors whose respective scores (with 200 and 300 yards in the Queen's First Stage) make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

18. QUEEN'S AGGREGATE.—For competitors whose respective scores in the Queen's three stages make up the highest aggregate. 1st Stage 200, 300 and 600 yards. 2nd Stages 300 and 400 yards. 3rd Stages 800 and 900 yards. 1st Prize, Silver Cup presented, value \$100. 9 money prizes.

And in connection with the above, 3 Extra Money Prizes for aggregates in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd stages.

Also, a MARSHAL RIBBON with 300 rounds of ammunition, presented, for the competitor whose scores in 'All-comers', 'President's', and 'First' and 'Second Stages' make up the highest aggregate. Winner of Cup excluded from taking this prize. Entrance fee, \$2.00.

SWEET-STAKES at Running Man and Vanishing Target. Open to all-comers during the meeting. Any Rifle.

Prizes at 200, 300 yards and Saccus. Open to all-comers, M.H. Rifle or Carbine.

Conditions &c.

1. To avoid delay, intending competitors are strongly advised to enter and obtain tickets for the various competitions before the date of the meeting. Applications to be made to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Club.

2. Post entries will be accepted on the ground.

Sights. Paper or sliding wind-gauge on above, are not allowed.

Persons wishing to join the H.R. Association should send their names, with that of proposer and seconder, to the Hon. Secretary not later than Thursday, the 8th November.

Entrance fee \$5.00. Ladies \$1.00.

The above programme subject to alteration. Programmes will be issued in the course of two or three weeks.

A SHELTON HOOPPE,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG CLUB.

Hongkong, October 6, 1888.

Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Galle of Lorne*, Captain GRANDIN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to SHANGHAI unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 17th Inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1888.

1746

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP ALBANY, FROM
SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER,
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 15, 1888.

1734

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Arraton Apear* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND CO. COMPANY's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 20th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 15, 1888.

1730

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM SURABAYA, SAMARANG,
BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Chartered S.S. *Ghaze*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained, after signature of the Average Bond at the Offices of the Undersigned.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are also requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 29th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1888.

1749

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

15

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887.

1340

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
Hector, Captain BART, will be
despatched as above on

THURSDAY, the 25th instant.

Passengers for EGYPT desiring to proceed
OVERLAND, can, on application to the
Undersigned, have their Tickets endorsed
for surrender at Algiers in exchange for
Coupon Tickets to MARSEILLE (by Trans-
atlantic Company's express boats), and thence to
LONDON. Algiers is 28 hours steam from
Marsailles, and thence to London
occupying about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 19, 1888.

1762

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
Hector, Captain BART, will be
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Hongkong, October 19, 1888.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 19, 1888.

1762

BACK VOLUMES
OF THE
CHINA REVIEW

may be had by applying at
THIS OFFICE.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamer
Ningpo, will
be despatched for the
above Port on MONDAY, the 22nd Inst.,
at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, October 19, 1888.

1763

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship
Tachio, Capt. J. A. Monas, will
be despatched for the
above Port on TUESDAY, the 23rd Inst.,
at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 19, 1888.

1767

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

In considering our relations with Canada, says the *New York Nation*, it should be borne in mind that that country is just as badly beaten and bedeviled with the doctrine of 'protection to home industry' as we are. One of the outcroppings of this sentiment, and one of the chief imitations of our own practice, has lately been disclosed in an executive order requiring the collection of duties on boxes and other coverings in which green fruit is shipped to Canada. Green fruit, plants, and bulbs were made free between the two countries by reciprocal legislation last year, and for a time things went well. But lately an order has been issued by the Canadian authorities to their customs officers to collect duties on the boxes, bags, or other coverings, just as we, after the Treaty of Washington went into force, collected duties on lobster cans, although the lobsters were admitted free of duty. It is reported that the British Minister at Washington has remonstrated with the Canadian Government against this evasion. Another bit of protectionism is the rebate of tolls allowed to Canadian vessels passing through the Welland Canal, to which President Cleveland called attention in his recent message. This is intended to protect Montreal grain-shippers. There is no excuse for this discrimination. It is a clear violation of the treaty, and it should either be stopped or the same medicine should be offered to Canada that she offers to us.

THE following items of gossip from *Truth* appear in American telegrams:—Miss Nisbett Hamilton, a great heiress, who during the last twenty-five years has refused dozens of suitors, from princes down-ward, was married last Tuesday to Henry Ogilvy, younger son of Sir John Ogilvy. Nisbett Hamilton is a representative through her mother of two of the oldest and most popular families of Scotland.—I am glad to hear that Emperor William has given orders for public celebrations of the victory at Sedan to cease. It is high time that this annual jubilation over France was brought to an end. The Emperor has acted very wisely, and his decision meets with the hearty approval of all sensible Germans. The Emperor has also commanded that in future all bills of fare for the court at Berlin be written in German. They have hitherto been in French.—Empress Victoria, lately paid visits to several country houses in Germany, and on a foundation of this fact a vast superstructure of fiction has been erected by some imaginative journals. The Empress is in reality seeking a suitable residence for her second daughter, Princess Victoria, who will be married shortly to Prince Alexander of Battenberg.—The new Gilbert-Sullivan opera, which, I understand, will be named 'The Tower,' will be produced at the Savoy Theatre on Saturday, November 10th.

THE Sugar Bounties Conference in London has really accomplished what it set out to do. It has put machinery in force for abolishing the bounties in all the countries of Europe, except France, and France herself is expected to accede later. It has applied a species of coercion to these countries by prescribing that the countries acceding to the Conference shall not admit to their ports the sugar of non-acceding countries. This is clearly right and necessary, if the principle is established that governments must not grant export bounties to the detriment of corresponding industries among their neighbors. But it remains to be seen whether Lord Salisbury can sustain himself before the English people on this ground. The principle is firmly fixed in British history and policy that you have no right to prevent the buyer of an article from getting it as cheaply as he can. It makes no difference to those who hold this doctrine whether the cheapness of sugar in the British market is due to one cause or another, whether it comes from the increased productivity of the beet root, or from the folly of a foreign government that chooses to tax its own people in order to supply the world with sugar below cost. We think that Lord Salisbury has done a good thing in bringing common sense to bear upon the governments of Europe in this matter, but we apprehend that he will find it difficult to sustain himself in Parliament on such an issue.—*The Nation*.

THE accounts—apparently authentic—which come from Germany, touching the manners and customs of the young Emperor, are undoubtedly enough to make sober-minded people uneasy. He started the other day, at four in the morning, with an aide-de-camp, to several of the cavalry barracks in the neighborhood of Berlin, had 'boots and saddles' sounded, and ordered the regiments to march promptly to a point seven miles outside the city, to which he went full gallop and waited for them, watch in hand. His little sons, too, live in uniform, with high boots, sabres, and spurs, and their plays consist of the attack and defence of little redoubts, and military exercises under the superintendence of two or three gendarmes. These things somewhat resemble the eccentricities of the father of the Great Frederick, and are probably intended to show that the new ruler is a true Hohenzollern, but they seem sadly out of place in an industrial age, and naturally set people asking, What next? or rather, What will happen after Bismarck goes? The great preponderance given to the sovereign in the Prussian Constitution works well as long as the sovereign is a capable and prudent man, surrounded by wise counsellors; but the capable and prudent sovereign and the wise counsellors die, and the hard-headed young fellows get into actual messes of it. In such days, when the state was made up of farmers, priests, and soldiers, and, with an enormous army, manufactures counted for little, the brilliant young military monarchs were mismatched enough heaven knows, but harmless compared to what they might be now if let loose among the infinite complications of modern society. The great trouble Austria had to contend with between 1848 and 1866 was an Austrian statesman said that she had a young and chivalrous Emperor who was on for twenty years before he had sense-hammered into him, and became a somewhat peaceable constitutional monarch; but it took Sadowa as well as Bismarck and Schleswig to do it.—*The Nation*.

WITH THE SANITARY BOARD.

There was a great field day in the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon. The much-voiced question of the drainage by-laws, which the Board has been trying to solve for the past two months, was first on the orders of the day. The original Committee, in the absence of Mr Francis, who was unequally yoked with them, had cut and spliced at the two sets of by-laws remitted to them and had prepared a draft which was now laid on the table. This third edition of the by-laws was a sort of hotch-potch of the original set and Mr Francis' set. The plan of division into two classes to meet the difference in dealing with drains of new houses and defective drains of old houses was adopted, but the various sections were but slight modifications of those of the first set produced, with all the ambiguity attaching to them. Mr Francis' plan of stating in short, clear paragraphs all that the Ordinance required did not mean much, but it is a natural outcome of what are called the 'Albemarle' Acts of recent years, through which local authorities are empowered under certain conditions to appropriate land in small lots to let to workmen—say nothing of the very exceptional treatment of the Irish land question. The expropriation of individual owners for the benefit of other people, and the interference of the State in the contracts between landlord and tenant, are both impressive acknowledgments that land is a very peculiar kind of property, with which the State may take peculiar liberties, and it is not surprising that the workmen have taken the lesson to heart, and think that there is something more to be got out of it. But what gives the land question its importance, both in England and Ireland, is the fact that it has until now been a monopoly in the hands of a small number of owners, who were able to exact rent for its use. Rent is, however, rapidly disappearing under the competition of the remoter parts of the globe, and when it has gone, the land will no longer dazzle workmen or anybody else in England. What makes them think its nationalization would be a good thing is the fact that they have seen the land hitherto supporting in great luxury and leisure a large class besides the cultivators. But this class is gradually disappearing.

The *Nation* (Democratic) says:—We can recall no Presidential campaign since slavery was abolished that has been marked by such abnegations of manhood in the higher counsels of the nation as the present. The passage of the anti-Chinese bill in the Senate with only three dissenting votes, after a message had been received from the President saying that the treaty had not been rejected by the Chinese Government, but only held for further consideration, is the clinch. While this message was received, Mr Stewart of Nevada had to say that 'we were going to put up with an affair like that, we held for consideration.' Just Heaven! was such insolence ever heard of? Here was a treaty that had been in the hands of the Chinese authorities a whole week, perhaps even ten days. Not satisfied, we let us teach these red devils a lesson in punctuality. There is a commercial treaty lying around loose in Washington—a treaty with Mexico, we believe—that has been held for consideration about four years, and not yet finally acted upon. Yet we are going to teach the world that treaties are made to be approved or disapproved at the drop of the hat. And the whole Senate, except a minority too small to be counted, voted with Stewart of Nevada. The Senator who signed most against the light was Mr Dawes of Massachusetts, the friend of the red man. The Senator who showed most manliness was Mr Gorman of Maryland—a wonderful see-saw indeed. We owe it to Mr Gorman that there is still a chance to save some remnant of self-respect out of this fearful degradation.

A new weekly paper has been started in Siam, called *The Siam Mercantile Gazette*. We should say there is certainly room for a good paper in Bangkok. The proprietor acts forth his intentions as follows:—The Proprietor feels confident that the establishment of a well-conducted Journal, advocating matters connected with the advancement of the country, will show that the new state has not been successfully provided for. Siam is susceptible of undeveloped development. Its political situation between Burmah, a part of the British Indian Empire on the West, the Straits Settlements, a British colony on the South, and Cambodia, Cochinchina and Tonquin, the French Indian Empire, on the East, render it imperative, that some channel should be introduced to keep those interested in the country fully acquainted with events transpiring therein. England and France are great commercial nations, and if Siam will, as per treaty, truly furnish the people of these and other European and American countries facilities to import their surplus products and to export Siam's products, the limitless capital of these vast peoples will flow into Siam, stimulate her industries and produce, and guarantee the independence, perpetuity and progress of the country in all directions. Our chief duty will be to watch the interests of the trade. Where we find progress we shall only be too glad to acknowledge the same and encourage its development; where we find retrogression it will be our endeavour to find out its causes and try to suggest methods for its amelioration. We hope the many real friends Siam has in the European Community of this place will assist us with the results of their experience and help by sending us correspondence on matters which will be of public interest and will promote the welfare of this Country. We have got aside one column of the Gazettes for correspondence in Siam for those who are not masters of the English language, but are willing to assist us. We are confident that calm discussions will be had between Siam and Europeans in the English language, and will result in a better understanding of the two countries.

This section proved the toughest morsel the members had yet set themselves to. Mr Edwards undertook a single-handed fight for the retention of the word 'Board,' for which Mr Francis had suggested the substitution of the words 'Sanitary Surveyor.' However as the three big gladiators, Deane, Francis, and Price, were against it, and nobody would come to his rescue, he had to retire into his corner. While that discussion was going on Mr Stewart Lockhart, as the champion of the Chinese, had raised a set of troubles by asking whether the 'communication' referred to in the clause would be in Chinese as well as English. For a short time the Board seemed inclined to thrash out that and the last question in sections, the right side of the Chairman

taking one question and the left another. The Chairman at last said this would not do, and in his mild way asked what the Board was doing. The Board, called to order, dispensed of the alteration, to which Mr Edwards was the only objector and went on to consider Mr Lockhart's proposal. Captain Deane, who appears at times to dearly relish a hit at the Registrar General's department at once entered the lists. He got letters in many languages, he said, but he always answered them in English. If they went to France they would not expect to get communications from the French Government in English. Why should we make any difference with the Chinese? How utterly irrelevant the comparison was did not strike the Captain Superintendent of Police. The number of foreigners in France who do not understand the official language are not 1 in 100 to the population. Here it is the reverse.

The discussion was continued for some time in that general all-round style peculiar to the Sanitary Board. While Dr. Cantlie was trying to draw Mr Wong Shing from the serene Eastern calm that settles down like a mist on the countenance of the Hon. gentleman, the Chairman was working himself up to hurl some of those grand general observations for which he is famous at the heads of his unruly Board. When his board had been stroked for a sufficient number of times, he got out—'Well, ha, we don't, ha, belong to China, ha, here yet.' After which there ensued his face that serene satisfaction which one might feel after having kicked an unruly Chinaman downstairs. Then the Registrar General reminded the Board of the premise in the proclamation made to the Chinese when the Colony was established. Now, Captain Deane had been waiting for the last dozen years to have an opportunity of publicly refuting the 'fallacy' with regard to this proclamation; and he seized this occasion with all the ardour of deferred hope realised. The proclamation, he said, was only valid during the time the Colony was held by force of arms. When the Colony was taken possession of by treaty it ceased to exist. This 'clencher' however did not silence the Registrar General, who replied very truly that whether it was now legally valid or not, it had hitherto been acted up to. Mr Francis, doubtless, realised that the Health Ordinance was the greatest jumble of inconsistencies that great muddler, Mr Acock, ever produced, and he wished to have, as much as possible, the by-laws of the Board from a similar fate; but of course Mr Price could not be expected to look upon the Ordinance in the passing of which he had a large share as one through almost every section of which a clever lawyer might draw a carriage and pair. The Committee not having adopted his way of constructing the sections, Mr Francis was ready to fight them out at the Board. The result was a two hours' sitting of the Board over the first three sections and frequently a general confusion which must have been a highly amusing to all onlookers.

The fight began over the preamble, which Mr Francis declared ambiguous,—the words, 'the proper construction of new house drains in private premises' ought, he said, to read, 'the proper construction of new house drains in new buildings.' As he has all along done, he suggested that the Registrar General, who was anxious to have power to deal with all drains alike, although the ordinance gives no power to that effect; and he was determined to have no ambiguity. The consideration of the preamble was left over, but he virtually carried his point, for the heading of the first class of by-laws, instead of being made only 'New Drains,' was made 'New Drains in New Buildings.' The first section was passed without much bother, a slight amendment, or rather deletion, proposed by Mr Francis, being unanimously agreed to. Over clause two, however, the members wrangled for about half an hour. The bone of contention was the words 'ground plan in duplicate.' There was an evident desire on the part of all that owners of small property should not be required to present elaborate and costly plans, but there was by no means a consensus of opinion as to how this was to be done. Mr Francis' opinion was that there should be a block plan simply giving the outline of the building, the course of the drains being indicated by lines and the nature of the fall simply indicated in the margin by figures such as '1 in 3.' He therefore objected to the phrase requiring that a plan must have 'a section or sections showing the proposed falls or inclination and drawn to the same scale and to a vertical scale of not less than ten feet to an inch.' His desire to avoid expense was shared by Mr Edwards, but Mr Price and his sub-lieutenant, Mr Cooper, who was called in to the aid of the official side, declared that 'sections' must be shown. Mr Francis made a rather bad move in asking Mr Cooper whether the section with regard to a similar thing in his by-law would not meet the case. He surely did not think that Mr Cooper would admit that any outcome by-laws were to be preferred to his chief's. Of course Mr Cooper said Mr Francis' section was unworkable. The Chairman had meantime about lost itself on this question of 'ground plan in duplicate,' and seemed likely to wander on to the discussion of the drainage of the planet Mars and the floods that have recently taken place in that member of the Solar system when the Registrar General found a way of taking the Board out of the difficulty, or at least throwing the difficulty on to the shoulders of the officials who will have to carry out the by-laws. He suggested that the word 'round' be omitted, so that the clause should read simply that a notice must be accompanied by 'a plan in duplicate.' The Board, weary of the discussion, accepted this compromise and passed on to section 3.

This section proved the toughest morsel the members had yet set themselves to. Dr. Cantlie and Mr Edwards were getting restless. Mr Price, however, had the look of one who had sat down to a night's work, and he wanted the Board to tackle Section No. 4, as he did not think it was a section to raise a discussion. In this, however, he was greatly mistaken. Mr Francis at once spotted the 'separate system,' which Mr Price has been trying so artfully to introduce, and forthwith moved the deletion of the clause. He pointed out very truly that the Legislative Council had in no way sanctioned this double drain system, and that it was an inquiry to ask residents to provide for the double system until it was sanctioned.

Mr Cooper said that if rain water were led into the sewers it would become a source of danger, but did not say what was to be done with it. Dr. Cantlie, who was looking at the clock and his watch alternately, as though he was anxious to get off, could not allow this great question of subsoil drainage to pass without due consideration. He asked the very pertinent question 'what is to be done with the rain water,' to which he could get no satisfactory answer. Mr Francis said they must continue with the drains on the present plan until sanction was obtained for the proposed change. Mr Price thought he could make a hit here and said—'There has been no plan.' But he got a Roland for his Oliver, Mr Francis answering in a very sarcastic tone.—'You are quite right, there has been no plan; the drains have been laid down by chance.' The Board, for half an hour tried to handle this question, but it was useless, and a little after 6.30 they had to give it up. Then Mr Price raised a look of consternation among the members by suggesting they should meet from day to day until the by-laws were got through. But this was too much for the Chairman. He had backed up his friend through thick and thin, but a daily dose of the Board was too much. So Mr Price, with a wail about their being a laughing-stock to the community, was obliged to wait for another tournament till this day week.

ALLEGED NEGLECTFUL STONE-BLASTING AT THE PEAK.

Before Mr Pollard in the Police Court to-day, Tang Tsung, contractor, was charged at the instance of Police Sergeant Fowler with negligently blasting stones near Plunkett's Gap, whereby several pieces of stone were projected on to the road there, to the danger of people passing along.

Sergeant Fowler said he saw several pieces of stone lying on the road, which had fallen there in consequence of blasting operations carried on by the defendant on the hill above. He regarded it as negligence on the part of the defendant, because no precautions were taken to prevent the stones falling on the road. There ought to have been a hoarding to prevent this. Such hoardings were usually erected where blasting was carried on near a public road. There were no regulations in force now regarding blasting, so far as the Police were concerned. Defendant had no permit to blast stones at this place, but to split and carry away stones.

Cross-examined by Mr Dennis, Sergeant Fowler said he went out specifically to see how the blasting was being carried on, as the man had been previously summoned for negligent blasting. Witness had not orders to stop all blasting in the Hill District. Witness had heard blasting going on at this place several days previously. Some people were passing along the road immediately below while the blasting was taking place. For the defence—

Mr Orange, Surveyor General's Department, said he knew the lot of land in question. The defendant had a permit from the Surveyor General to collect stones on the lot. Two or three weeks ago the defendant was brought before the other magistrate in connection with blasting stones there. It then appeared to the magistrate that the work was being carried on in a way that might be dangerous to passengers on the road below, he being then the owner of the lot in question. The work was done at witness' expense, he being then the owner of the lot in question, and it was suggested that the part of the public road closed up would serve to collect any stones which might roll down the hill. It would be extremely difficult to split the large stones on the lot except by blasting. Blasting was at present going on in the same way on Mr Poole's lot within three feet of a public road. The Chinese resorted to blasting with extreme reluctance, always preferring to split the stone by wedging when possible. No blasting is allowed to go on except at noon, but witness would not like to say that the men were particular to an hour or so. The Surveyor General's defendant had not been informed as to the defendant carrying on blasting operations with respect to their own works did not know the men were blasting.

After 45 minutes we stood, and, flying by 'pet'ang, Hau-ku-Tang, we came to Hau-ku-Chwang. Here the Company have also a branch office, where we had another cup of tea. Returning to our carriage we proceeded to T'angkuang, getting there about 3 p.m.

Our party went into the newly-opened Hwa-tai Chinese and European Hotel, to rest. The Manager Sung Hwei-ting showed us round the splendid building, all in European style, with all the furniture to match. It was hard to believe that we were in a remote country village.

Mr Lin ordered tea, wine and viands—the juice of the grape to sip and the extract of the poppy to drink. The best of everything was there. Shanghai with its carriage drives and gardens, cannot beat it.

After doing justice to the good things we went to the Kaiping Mines, visiting Mr Tang King-teing, and going round his house and gardens.

These mines are on an extensive scale and all in active work with the best machinery, night and day, turning out 700 or 800 tons or even 1,000 tons daily. The coal is all carried by rail to Hsu-ko-Chwang. T'angkuang on Tsin-tien. The pits are 60 or 70 feet and go under ground for as far as 20 or 30 fms; for they have been worked over 10 years.

We were sorry it was getting late so that we could not go down a shaft, to have a look.

Returning to the Hotel Mr Lin had provided for us a European dinner of the most sumptuous order; and we quite forgot where we were amid the festivities. Then after dinner billiards, and to bed.

Next morning we started to return at 10 a.m., and on the way back to Tsin-tien enjoyed the same kind of hospitality as the previous day. But the marvellous experience was the trains passing each other like shuttles, flushing and rumbling, and the cars changing before one could wink. Each train of several tons of cars all strung together looked for all the world like a wriggling dragon.

Among our fellow travellers were European officers of different nations with their wives and children, all spruce and spry, with scents in their clothes and their hair casting shadows in the declining sunlight. Some of our party who were double interpreters could hear them exclaiming in ceaseless wonder and admiration at this grand novelty in the world's history. A veritable Chinese railway equal to any of their own!

Passenger's Fare.—First Class all the way, £100 cash (about \$120); Second Class, £60 large cash.

Estimated annual income at present rates.—Passengers, Ths. 100,000; Coal, Ths. 80,000; Other goods, Ths. 240,000; amounting to Ths. 420,000. Expenses of working and repairing, Ths. 140,000; Profit, Ths. 320,000.

Talents are nurtured best in solitude, But character in life's tempestuous sea.

—Goethe.

It's the king of men,

For he's their parent, and he's their grave;

And given them what he will, not what they crave.

—Shakespeare.

CRICKET.

CLUB v. GARRISON.

This match was begun at the Cricket Ground this afternoon and will be continued to-morrow at 11 a.m. The Garrison batted first and scored 123. Scanlan contributing 31, Higginbotham 29 and Major Johnston 20, none of the others reaching two figures. Coxon and Barff both bowled well for the Club, the former, having 5 wickets for 46 runs, and the latter 3 for 28.

The following are the scores:—

MAURITIUS.—INNINGS.

Mr. Churchill, 2 harr., 2 ferries, Smith, 0 C. H. Smith, 2 ferries, 2 Coxon, 20

E. M. Blair, 2 Darby, 2

P. H. Smith, 2 Coxon, 21

C. H. Sullivan, 2 Coxon, 7

Drummer Taylor, 2 Coxon, 2

C. H. Sullivan, 2 Coxon, 7

Dom. Jones, 2 A.R.A., not out, 2

Extr., 14

Total, 123

On demand, 3.89

Credits, 4 months' sight, 3.97

On New York,

On demand, 3.75



Mails.

Mails.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of 'Notes and Queries on China and Japan,' has reached its Fourteenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the 'Far East' and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and also to criticise embodying sketches of the most recent on such topics. Authors and Antecedents are requested to forward works to 'Editor, China Review,' or to the Magazine Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Broeckeler, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Wattens, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kosch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Piton, and Taylor, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, 'Manager, China Mail Office.'

MELOCHE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1888. 1637

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,

MARSEILLES, AND PORTS

OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,

DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON WEDNESDAY the 31st October,

at 10 a.m., the Company's Steamship 'IJERMOND' Commandant VAGUER,

with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London, as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on

the 30th October, 1888. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board; they must be left at

the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1888. 1766

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship 'CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO' will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havasu, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco ... \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, for 6 months ... 350.00

To Liverpool ... 325.00

To London ... 330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, and other Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-

embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo

destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

G. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, October 17, 1888. 1760

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL AND POPULAR ASPECTS,

BY ERNST J. EITEL, PH.D., TUBINGEN, THIRD EDITION, REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price, \$1.50.

LAW, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 20, 1884.

SAILOR'S HOME.

News Agent, &c.

A NY Cast of Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1887.

O. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, October 6, 1888. 1679

THE CHINA MAIL.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures, reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.
10. Kowloon Wharves.
11. Jardine's Wharf.

To-morrow To-day

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6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

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To-morrow To-day

SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, AND SIAM WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name. Flag & Rig. Destination.

None.

AMOY.

In port on October 13, 1888.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Formosa British

Nestor British